

would do that. Allowing aliens to remain on U.S. soil with a revoked visa or petition is a national security concern. It is something we should do something about.

Think about it. An individual came into America, approved for a visa, and it is now discovered the individual had ties to terrorist organizations, may well be deeply connected in some dangerous way where they could threaten the security of the United States, and all we can do is revoke their visa, eventually ask the person to leave, and they file petitions and object and go to court and turn it into a big process.

It is this kind of thing that has the capacity to overwhelm and flood our courts and to create circumstances such that the immigration laws become unenforceable. It is a realistic concern. We have to go back to the basics of immigration and see what this process is all about.

A person who comes into any sovereign nation, the United States certainly being one, comes at the pleasure of the United States, at the sufferance of the United States. Without a right to stay here, but as a free gift that can be taken away or rejected at any time. An alien is not entitled to stay here. An alien does not have a constitutional right to stay here. An alien has no legal right to stay here if he or she is not in compliance with the rules and regulations of the United States. We have designated officials, agents, and officers with the procedures and plans to make those decisions about visas, and we can't have all of those revoked visas turning into lawsuits. I mean, there are not enough hours in the day. It can subject our Nation to threats in many different and terrible ways.

What I would suggest to my colleagues is, let's think about the basics of what immigration is about. It is not a matter of the right of somebody wants to come here. Nobody has a constitutional right, a legal right, or a moral right, for that matter, to enter the United States. It is a decision we make based on policies that presumably serve the national interests of the United States.

If a person is not in compliance after they get here, if a person did not meet the standards when they were admitted, if the person did not meet the standards when they first applied, they should be rejected without a court hearing or a lawsuit. If they get into this country and we find additional information that would have prohibited them from coming, they can be asked to leave without going through a big trial, because they do not have that property right or legal right that would justify such an action.

This is something I have dealt with for some time. I think we can do better about this area of the law. This was a request from the State Department which deals with this every day. We need to do better to support the State Department.

When I met with the consular official in the Dominican Republic, he talked about the fraud they see, and it is pretty common. Frequently people produce fraudulent marriage licenses. Sometimes people actually pretend to be married. Sometimes they just produce documents; they say they are married when they are not married. That makes people eligible to come.

You know what he said? In all of the time he has been working on it, nobody has ever prosecuted someone for a fake marriage license to get entry into the United States.

When I was U.S. attorney, I prosecuted one or two, anyway. I remember people who created fraudulent marriages to set up to get in the country. For one reason or another it came to our attention and we prosecuted the case. It is a violation of Federal law.

What we have got, our guess is, there are so many that people do not have time to do it. But if a person says they are married and they come here to the country, and you find out they are not married, they should be able to depart without having a big trial. You can try them, as I did, and convict them and send them to jail, or give them a probationary sentence for filing a false claim to the Government or false document to the Government or false claim for entry into the United States. All that would be criminal, but it takes a tremendous amount of time, effort, and money to prosecute a case like that, more than probably we can afford to do today. So the better thing is to give our people the power to make that decision and move people out if they are here on a visa.

Now, if they have legal permanent residence or citizenship, of course, that is not so. If you get a legal permanent resident status, then you have certain rights that go beyond what I described.

Mr. President, I thank Senator GRASSLEY for his leadership and for working on this amendment. I think it would be a critically important aspect of any comprehensive reform. I thank the Chair for his patience late into the evening.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SALAZAR.) Under the previous order, the Senate stands adjourned until 9:30 a.m. tomorrow.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:30 A.M.
TOMORROW

Thereupon, the Senate, at 8:26 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, May 24, 2007, at 9:30 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 23, 2007:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ONDRAY T. HARRIS, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE DIRECTOR, COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE, FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE SHAREE M. FREEMAN.

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. DOUGLAS E. LUTE, 0000

THE FOLLOWING ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADES INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be major general

BRIGADIER GENERAL AUGUSTUS L. COLLINS, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES B. GASTON, JR., 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL JOE L. HARKEY, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN S. HARREL, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL EDWARD A. LEACOCK, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL JOSE S. MAYORGA, JR., 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL KING E. SIDWELL, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL JON L. TROST, 0000

To be brigadier general

COLONEL ROBERT K. BALSTER, 0000
COLONEL JULIO R. BANEZ, 0000
COLONEL WILLIAM A. BANKHEAD, JR., 0000
COLONEL ROOSEVELT BARFIELD, 0000
COLONEL GREGORY W. BATTS, 0000
COLONEL THOMAS E. BERON, 0000
COLONEL DAVID L. BOWMAN, 0000
COLONEL GEORGE A. BRINEGAR, 0000
COLONEL JEFFERSON S. BURTON, 0000
COLONEL GLENN H. CURTIS, 0000
COLONEL LARRY W. CURTIS, 0000
COLONEL SANDRA W. DITTI, 0000
COLONEL ALAN S. DOHRMANN, 0000
COLONEL ALEXANDER E. DUCKWORTH, 0000
COLONEL FRANK W. DULFER, 0000
COLONEL ROBERT W. ENZENAUER, 0000
COLONEL LYNN D. FISHER, 0000
COLONEL BURTON K. FRANCISCO, 0000
COLONEL HELEN L. GANT, 0000
COLONEL TERRY M. HASTON, 0000
COLONEL BRYAN J. HULT, 0000
COLONEL GEORGE E. IRVIN, SR., 0000
COLONEL LENWOOD A. LANDRUM, 0000
COLONEL ROGER L. MCCLELLAN, 0000
COLONEL RONALD O. MORROW, 0000
COLONEL JOHN M. NUNN, 0000
COLONEL ISAAC G. OSBORNE, JR., 0000
COLONEL ROBERT J. PRATT, 0000
COLONEL JERRY E. REEVES, 0000
COLONEL TIMOTHY A. REISCH, 0000
COLONEL JAMES M. ROBINSON, 0000
COLONEL MARK D. SCRABA, 0000
COLONEL DONALD P. WALKER, 0000
COLONEL CHARLES F. WALSH, 0000

WITHDRAWALS

Executive Message transmitted by the President to the Senate on May 23, 2007 withdrawing from further Senate consideration the following nominations:

MICHAEL E. BAROODY, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A COMMISSIONER OF THE CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION FOR A TERM OF SEVEN YEARS FROM OCTOBER 27, 2006, VICE HAROLD D. STRATTON, RESIGNED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON MARCH 5, 2007.

MICHAEL E. BAROODY, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE CHAIRMAN OF THE CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION, VICE HAROLD D. STRATTON, RESIGNED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON MARCH 5, 2007.